

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PAULA L. BLAIR, ANDREA ROBINSON,
AND FALECHIA A. HARRIS, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

RENT-A-CENTER, INC., a Delaware
corporation; RENT-A-CENTER WEST,
INC., a Delaware corporation; and DOES 1-
50, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:17-CV-02335-WHA

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

Judge: Hon. William H. Alsup

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

1 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is
2 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of
3 Civil Procedure 26(c).

4 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well
5 as their support staff).

6 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it
7 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

8 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium
9 or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,
10 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to
11 discovery in this matter.

12 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
13 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a
14 consultant in this action.

15 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House
16 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

17 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
18 entity not named as a Party to this action.

19 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action
20 but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on
21 behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

22 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
23 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

24 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
25 Material in this action.

26 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
27 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,
28 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The

1 Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or
2 oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents,
3 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within
4 the ambit of this Order.

5 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown
6 to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily
7 encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
8 other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

9 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for
10 protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties
11 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

12 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
13 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
14 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
15 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

16 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

17 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
18 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party
19 affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion
20 or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly
21 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

22 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not
23 designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would
24 like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made
25 available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has
26 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which
27 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the
28 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page

1 that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for
2 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making
3 appropriate markings in the margins).

4 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the
5 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
6 proceeding, all protected testimony. Alternatively, if a Party or Non-Party asserts at a deposition
7 that part of the witness's testimony is Confidential and it is impractical to identify all protected
8 testimony before the close of the deposition, the entire deposition transcript of that witness shall be
9 treated as Protected Material until the expiration of the following: No later than the fourteenth (14)
10 day after the transcript is delivered to any party or the witness, and in no event later than sixty (60)
11 days after the testimony was given. Within this time period, a Party or Non-Party may serve a
12 Notice of Designation to all parties of record as to specific portions of the testimony that are
13 designated Confidential, and thereafter only those portions identified in the Notice of Designation
14 shall be protected by the terms of this Order. The failure to serve a timely Notice of Designation
15 shall waive any designation of testimony taken in that deposition as Protected Material, unless
16 otherwise ordered by the Court.

17 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other
18 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or
19 containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a
20 portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent
21 practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

22 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
23 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's
24 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a
25 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in
26 accordance with the provisions of this Order.

1 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

2 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
3 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality
4 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens,
5 or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a
6 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original
7 designation is disclosed.

8 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process
9 by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each
10 challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must
11 recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph
12 of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must
13 begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication
14 are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging
15 Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and
16 must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the
17 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen
18 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it
19 has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is
20 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

21 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
22 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil
23 Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the
24 initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process
25 will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a
26 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
27 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a
28 motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall

1 automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the
2 Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is
3 good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any
4 portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a
5 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
6 requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

7 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
8 Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
9 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions.
10 Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to
11 retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question
12 the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court
13 rules on the challenge.

14 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

15 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or
16 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
17 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to
18 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
19 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL
20 DISPOSITION).

21 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a
22 secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

23 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by
24 the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
25 information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

26 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees
27 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for
28 this litigation;

1 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving
2 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
3 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

4 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is
5 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement
6 to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

7 (d) the court and its personnel;

8 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and
9 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
10 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

11 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably
12 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),
13 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed
14 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may be separately
15 bound by the court reporter, or may be designated by a Party or Non-Party in accordance with
16 Section 5.2(b), and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated
17 Protective Order.

18 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or
19 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information, or a person who is a subject of the
20 document.

21 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
22 LITIGATION

23 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
24 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party
25 must:

26 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a
27 copy of the subpoena or court order;
28

1 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the
2 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this
3 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

4 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the
5 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

6 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena
7 or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL”
8 before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has
9 obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and
10 expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these
11 provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to
12 disobey a lawful directive from another court.

13 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS
14 LITIGATION

15 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this
16 action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in
17 connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order.
18 Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional
19 protections.

20 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-
21 Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the
22 Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

23 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or
24 all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

25 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in
26 this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the
27 information requested; and

28 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

1 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order
2 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
3 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no
4 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by
5 this Protective Order.

6 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a
7 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the
8 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected
9 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal
10 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant
11 to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the
12 Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to
13 protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant
14 to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information
15 in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

16 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

17 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each
18 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.
19 As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,
20 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether
21 the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written
22 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party)
23 by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material
24 that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,
25 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
26 Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all
27 pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda,
28 correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant

1 and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies
2 that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in
3 Section 4 (DURATION).

4 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

5 Dated: August 4, 2017

WILSON TURNER KOSMO LLP

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7 By: /s/ VICKIE E. TURNER
8 VICKIE E. TURNER
9 ROBERT K. DIXON
KIRSTEN F. GALLACHER
Attorneys for Defendants

10 Dated: August 4, 2017

LITTLER MENDELSON, P.C

11
12 By: /s/ ROBERT F. FRIEDMAN
13 GREGORY G. ISKANDER
14 ROBERT F. FRIEDMAN
Attorneys for Defendants

15 Dated: August 4, 2017

DOSTART HANNINK & COENEY LLP

16
17 By: /s/ JAMES T. HANNINK
18 JAMES T. HANNINK
19 ZACH P. DOSTART
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

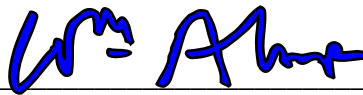
20 Dated: August 4, 2017

ALTSHULER BERZON LLP

21
22 By: /s/ MICHAEL RUBIN
23 MICHAEL RUBIN
24 ERIC P. BROWN
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

25 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

26 DATED: August 4, 2017.

27 
28 Hon. William H. Alsup
United States District Judge